

E Pluribus FLUTUM

Come out and *play!*

Tips for Learning Your Part

1. **Make sure you are learning the correct part**—if you are an individual participant, learn the part as assigned by Zara Lawler. If you are part of a group that is participating, make sure you have the part assigned by your director. All the parts are downloadable on the website—but you only need to learn yours! (Download your part here: <http://zaralawler.com/newsite/2011/music-moves>)
2. **Memorize the music first.** You will find it much easier to learn the choreography after you have mastered the music. The piece is divided into 5 sections:
 - a. Come, Follow
 - b. Hole in the Wall
 - c. Jacob Hall's Jig
 - d. Peace is the Way
 - e. Clowning Around

Once you have mastered the music for one section, start learning the choreography, and continue learning the music for the other sections.

3. **For tips on memorization**, please see <http://thepracticenotebook.com/?p=342>
4. **Watch the entirety of the training video once before working on the steps yourself.** This will give you a sense of how everything fits together before you get into the details of each move.
5. **Practice the moves *without the flute* at first.** Just sing the music, or think it, or use the video as a sound track. Use your cleaning rod or a pencil as a stand-in for the flute, until you feel confident to add in the instrument.
6. **When you start working on the moves *with the flute*, make sure you have enough room** that you can do the moves without bumping into something or tripping over a carpet edge, etc. You do not have to have a huge amount of space, because you need not practice all the moves at once—just make sure that you and your instrument will be safe.
7. **Make notes in your score** to remind you of which moves go with which music. Here's an example of something that works for me:

The image shows a handwritten musical score for C Flute. It consists of two staves of music. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 72$ (approx). The score is annotated with various choreography notes in purple and red ink. The first staff has notes: (A) L tog, R tog, L tog, R tog, (B) L tog, R, L tog. Above the first staff, a bracket labeled "facing L" covers the notes from (B) L tog to the end. Below the first staff, a bracket labeled "facing R" covers the notes from the beginning to (C) L. The second staff has notes: L, R, L, R, L, R, L, R, L, (D) L. Above the second staff, a bracket labeled "facing R" covers the notes from the beginning to (C) L. Below the second staff, a bracket labeled "walk R" covers the notes from the beginning to (C) L. To the right of the second staff, there are three numbered notes: 1. Flaps, 2. 3cc 0°, 3. clock. The score is written on a set of five lines.

8. **Practice in small sections!** Just like your teacher always told you...
9. **Do lots of repetitions.** The videos explain and show how to do all the steps—it is up to you to repeat them many times to drill and learn them.

10. After you have worked on your part for a while, **have a practice session with a friend**— it will really help to solidify what you have learned.
11. **Low parts (alto flute and flutes 3 and 4):** you may find it challenging to sustain a full sound in the low register while doing some of these moves. Feel free to take things up an octave if it helps, but keep in mind:
 - a. Lots of other people will be playing with you, so if your sound is only a little compromised, there is no need to worry.
 - b. You *are* the bass line, so as much as you can stay in the octave written will be appreciated.
 - c. If you do choose to take some things up an octave, make sure you plan that ahead of time and practice it. Don't try and ad lib octaves in the performance; it will be distracting for you and your colleagues.
12. **If you have questions**, feel free to contact me: zara@zaralawler.com